

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>DATE</u>
1056. PCB Reporting and Recordkeeping Relief	ENCORE	JAN 12, 2014
1057. Commercial Chemical Products and Unused Batteries	ENCORE	JAN 16, 2014
1058. PCB Annual Records Retention Timeframes		JAN 31, 2014
1059. Satellite Accumulation within a ≤ 90 -day Accumulation Area		FEB 7, 2014
1060. PCB Certificate of Disposal Relief	ENCORE	FEB 13, 2014
1061. Used Oil and Weekly Inspections		FEB 20, 2014
1062. Bags and RCRA Container Definition		FEB 27, 2014
1063. Product Storage Tank Residues and Hazardous Waste Regulations	ENCORE	MAR 6, 2014
1064. Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Accumulation Time Limits		MAR 13, 2014
1065. Land Disposal Restrictions and Dates of Accumulation		MAR 23, 2014
1066. Universal Waste Accumulation Time Limits and the One Year Rule		MAR 29, 2014
1067. PCB Manifest Discrepancy Reports and Estimated Waste Weights		APR 6, 2014
1068. PCB Wastes, Independent Transporters and Confirmation of Receipt		APR 10, 2014
1069. Paint Wastes and The Applicability of the F001-F005 Listings to Ingredients	ENCORE	APR 20, 2014
1070. Other Paint Wastes and the Applicability of the F001-F005 Listings	ENCORE	APR 24, 2014
1071. Multiple Characteristic Hazardous Waste Codes and Underlying Hazardous Constituents		MAY 1, 2014
1072. TSCA "No PCBs" versus "Non-PCBs" versus "Nondetectable PCBs"	ENCORE	MAY 8, 2014
1073. Purpose of Keeping a Hazardous Waste Container Closed	ENCORE	MAY 15, 2014
1074. PCB Containers and Multiple Removed From Service Dates		MAY 22, 2014
1075. Satellite Accumulation and RCRA Personnel Training		MAY 29, 2014
1076. Transporter Signatures on Hazardous Waste Manifest and Multiple Drivers		JUN 5, 2014
1077. Universal Waste and Nonhazardous Batteries		JUN 12, 2014
1078. Universal Waste and Incandescent Bulbs		JUN 19, 2014
1079. The PCB Mark and the Fields "Also Contact" and "Tel No"	ENCORE	JUN 29, 2014
1080. Halon Fire Extinguishers - Banned or Not Banned?	ENCORE	JUL 5, 2014
1081. Cabinets as RCRA Containers	ENCORE	JUL 13, 2014
1082. LDR Storage Prohibitions and Treated Wastes	ENCORE	JUL 17, 2014
1083. LDR Treatment Standards and F001 "Chlorinated Fluorocarbons"	ENCORE	JUL 24, 2014
1084. RCRA Regulatory Status of Chlorinated Fluorocarbons Used as Refrigerants	ENCORE	JUL 31, 2014
1085. Universal Wastes, Manifesting and DOT Shipping Names		AUG 7, 2014
1086. CERCLA Hazardous Substances – A Brief Definition		AUG 14, 2014
1087. CERCLA Hazardous Substances – The Petroleum Exclusion		AUG 21, 2014
1088. PCB Concentration Assumptions for Use vs. PCB Disposal	ENCORE	AUG 28, 2014
1089. Universal Waste and Basis for the One Year Accumulation Time Limit		SEP 4, 2014
1090. Product Spills and Waste Determinations	ENCORE	SEP 11, 2014
1091. PCB Concentrations and 10,000 PPM		SEP 18, 2014
1092. PCB Concentrations and 1,000 PPM		SEP 25, 2014
1093. Universal Waste Alkaline Batteries and Self-Transportation		OCT 2, 2014
1094. Universal Waste Lithium Batteries and Self-Transportation		OCT 9, 2014
1095. Universal Waste Batteries and Closed Containers	ENCORE	OCT 16, 2014
1096. PCB Containers and Concentration of PCBs		OCT 23, 2014
1097. Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction		OCT 31, 2014



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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

TO: CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY

FROM: PAUL W. MARTIN, Senior Environmental Compliance Officer
CHPRC Environmental Protection, Hanford, WA

SUBJECT: RECYCLABLE CHEMICALS AND ZOMBIE DESTRUCTION

DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2014

<u>CHPRC Projects</u>	<u>CH PRC - Env. Protection</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>Hanford Laboratories</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>
Richard Austin Tania Bates Ty Blackford Bob Cathel Rene Catlow Richard Clinton Larry Cole John Dent Brian Dixon Eric Erpenbeck Stuart Hildreth Mike Jennings Stephanie Johansen Jeanne Kisielnicki Melvin Lakes Jim McGrogan Stuart Mortensen Anthony Nagel Dean Nester Dave Richards Phil Sheely Connie Simiele Roni Swan Michael Waters Jeff Westcott Jeff Widney	Brett Barnes Ron Brunke Bill Cox Lorna Dittmer Rick Engelmann Ted Hopkins Jim Leary Dale McKenney Jon McKibben Rick Oldham Linda Petersen Fred Ruck Jennie Seaver Wayne Toebe Lee Tuott Daniel Turlington Dave Watson Joel Williams	Jerry Cammann Jeff Ehlis Garin Erickson Lori Fritz Panfilo Gonzales Jr. Dashia Huff Mark Kamberg Edwin Lamm Candice Marple Saul Martinez Jon Perry Thomas Pysto Don Rokkan Lana Strickling Lou Upton Christina Zerby	Alan Campbell Grant McCalmant <u>DOE RL, ORP, WIPP</u> Mary Beth Burandt Cliff Clark Mike Collins Tony McKarns Ellen Mattlin Greg Sinton Scott Stubblebine	Bill Bachmann Dean Baker Scott Baker Lucinda Borneman Paul Crane Tina Crane Greta Davis Jeff DeLine Ron Del Mar John Dorian Mark Ellefson Darrin Faulk Joe Fritts Tom Gilmore Rob Gregory Gene Grohs James Hamilton Andy Hobbs Ryan Johnson Dan Kimball Megan Lerchen Richard Lipinski Charles (Mike) Lowery Michael Madison Terri Mars Cary Martin Steve Metzger Tony Miskho Matt Mills Tom Moon Chuck Mulkey Judith Nielsen Mandy Pascual Kirk Peterson Jean Quigley	Mark Rollison Dan Saueressig Merrie Schilperoort Joelle Stamm Glen Triner Greg Varljen Julie Waddoups Kyle Webster Ted Wooley

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction

Q: A company, “Zombie Emergency Removal Operational Services”, (ZEROS) has a specialty chemical used to dissolve deactivated zombies. Another company, “Unrelated to Zombie Work”, (UZW) has a chemical used to decontaminate interstellar space vehicles. When UZW collects the spent decontamination waste, it is still relatively clean but not clean enough for UZW processes and is therefore determined to be a highly corrosive D002 hazardous waste. At a conference of companies with “Zombie” in their company name, representatives of ZEROS and UZW met and realized they may have a mutually beneficial situation where the UZW D002 waste could be used by ZEROS to dissolve deactivated zombies. Can UZW provide ZEROS with the D002 hazardous waste for use as a product?

A: Per WAC 173-303-017(2)(a)(ii), “Recycling processes involving solid waste”, [40 *CFR* 261.2(1)(ii)] it states that materials used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products are not solid wastes. If a material is not a solid waste, it cannot be a hazardous or dangerous waste. This means that UZW could provide ZEROS with the spent D002 waste for use as a commercial product that ZEROS would have had to otherwise purchase. ZEROS would have to use the UZW chemical as is without treating or else ZEROS would be receiving a hazardous/dangerous waste and require a permit for treatment and storage. If received as is, UZW and ZEROS would not be shipping or receiving a hazardous/dangerous waste; would not need to use a hazardous/dangerous waste transporter or a hazardous/dangerous waste manifest; and no RCRA permits are required.

And since RCRA stands for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and not the Incineration and Landfill Act, using materials as effective substitutes for commercial products minimizes hazardous/dangerous waste generation which is a corner stone – and not a tomb stone – of RCRA.

Therefore, UZW could provide the spent corrosive material to ZEROS for use as a commercial chemical product and neither company would have to manage the material as a hazardous/dangerous waste. However, per WAC 173-303-071(4), “Documentation of claims that materials are not solid wastes”, UZW and ZEROS may have to demonstrate a known market for the material via contracts and that the necessary recycling equipment is available.

SUMMARY:

- 🍌 Materials used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products are not solid wastes.
- 🍌 If a material is not a solid waste, it cannot be a hazardous/dangerous waste.
- 🍌 So where does the waste from dissolved zombies go...?

Excerpts from WAC 173-303-017 are attached to the e-mail. If you have any questions, please contact me at “Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov” or at (509) 376-6620.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 10/31/14

FILE: c:\...\2MT\2014\103114.rtf

PG: 1

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction

WAC 173-303-017 Recycling processes involving solid waste.

(1) The purpose of this section is to identify those materials that are and are not solid wastes when recycled. Certain materials, as described in subsection (2) of this section, would not typically be considered to involve waste management and are exempt from the requirements of this chapter. All recycling processes not exempted by subsection (2) of this section are subject to the recycling requirements of WAC 173-303-120.

(2) General categories of materials that are not solid waste when recycled.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, materials are not solid wastes when they can be shown to be recycled by being:

(i) Used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product provided the materials are not being reclaimed; or

(ii) Used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or

(iii) Returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed or land disposed. The material must be returned as a substitute for feedstock materials. In cases where the original process to which the material is returned is a secondary process, the materials must be managed such that there is no placement on the land.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the department has determined that the following materials when used as described are not solid wastes:

(i) Pulping liquors (e.g., black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process;

(ii) Spent pickle liquor which is reused in wastewater treatment at a facility holding a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit, or which is being accumulated, stored, or treated before such reuse;

(iii) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid.

TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction

(3) The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process (as described in subsection (2)(a) of this section):

- (a) Materials used in a manner constituting disposal, or used to produce products that are applied to the land; or
- (b) Materials burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or
- (c) Materials accumulated speculatively as defined in WAC 173-303-016 (5)(d)(ii); or
- (d) Materials listed in WAC 173-303-016(6); or
- (e) Any materials that the department determines are being accumulated, used, reused or handled in a manner that poses a threat to public health or the environment.

(4) Documentation of claims that materials are not solid wastes or are conditionally exempt from regulation.

Respondents in actions to enforce regulations implementing chapter 70.105 RCW who raise a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste, or is conditionally exempt from regulation, must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material, and that they meet the terms of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, they must provide appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste, or is exempt from regulation. In addition, owners or operators of facilities claiming that they actually are recycling materials must show that they have the necessary equipment to do so.